Columbus, Mississippi

Market Report.

OFFICE OF THE Southwestern Co-operative Association

Patrons of Husbandry, (60 Cerondelet street,) New ORLEANS, LA. January 18, 1883. COTTON-Ordinary 7 15-16, good ordinary 8 13-16, low middling 9 13-16, middling 9%. good middling 10 1-16.

Net receipts at this port since September 1st, 1,821,821 bales, same time last year, 938,978. Receipts at all ports same time, 3,954,125 bales; same time last year, 3,505,611. BAGGING-2hs 91/2, 21/hs 101/2. Arrow

COFFEE Fair 81/2 prime 10c. FLOUR Family \$4.50@4.87, choice \$5.25. BACON-Clear rib 934, dry salt shoulders

MESS PORK-\$18.25. HAMS-12@13. SUGAR-Prime 6, yellow clarified 7@73 white clarified 7@71 MOLASSES-Refinery, fair 34@39, prim

RICE-Prime 5%, choice 814. MACKEREL-New, kits No. 1 bbls \$6.35, bbls \$12.75. SALT-Coarse 1 05, fine \$1.50,

42@44, choice 50

T. J. CARVER, Manager.

"The Patrons' Union" Will meet with Pine Forest Grange, miles north of Lawrence Station, Newton county, Miss., on 1st Wednesday in Feb ruary next. Any Subordinate Grange desiring to become a member of this Union is requested to elect five delegates and send them forward to this meeting. The object of this meeting is to more fully perfect the organization and to make arrangements for and devise work for the camp meeting to be held in July. Brethren, it is important that we have a full representation at Pine Forest to develop our plans and pur-

Patrons desiring further information in regard to the meeting may address either B. BAILEY, President, or MISS EMMA DAY, Cor. Sec's Conehatta, Newton co., Miss., or J. S. SCOTT, Recording Sec'y

Harperville, Scott co., Miss. January 10, 1883. We will strike from our books after this issue a large number of names whose subscriptions have expired. We hope that all of these will renew. We wish it to be un-

derstood by all that we send fiftytwo copies to each subscriber: all missing numbers are made up. We shall issue the paper regularly this year, and hope to make it in every

way a more welcomed visitor to the homes of its readers.

The following members of the Mississippi State Grange are working earnestly to carry out the resolution of that body to give THE PA-TRON a strong and effective support in this State:

R. H. Payne, Clay county. W. D. Couch, Chickasaw. Ira R. Robinson, Kemper. D. A. Beeks, Monroe.

A. M. Monroe rton. I. D. Magruder, Claiborne. We have also received clubs from the following Patrons:

W. A. Dobbs, Choctaw. J. M. Finley, Scott. M. J. Chandler, Newton. W. L. Woods, Yalobusha. J. J. Frest, Holmes.

our circulation in distant States. THE PATRON has quite a number of Elbert county, Georgia.

Co-operation at Meridian, Miss The following statement of the Meridian Grange Co operative As-

Total sales from Jan. 1, 1882, to June 30, 1882, \$19,810.98; making a dividend to through the columns of THE PAstockholders of 9 per cent on purchases and 41/2 per cent to non shareholders. Total sales from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882 \$29.371.11; making a dividend to shareholders of 10 per cent, and 5 per cent to non shareholders. J. McLemore, Manager.

The political papers now and then speak of the growing strength of the Grange. The Dispatch of this city says, in its last issue:

The Grange seems to be reviving in central and Southern Mississippi. It has taken a new life and through its leaders give out that it will make itself Mr. Allen, the Hawaian Minister, felt in every part of the State in a

The planters of Yazoo county will hold a convention next Monday. Their object is to bring about reform in the White House. planting interests of the county. They wish to adopt some plan by which crops can be diversified, new industries in a nnection with farming devel-

join the Grange. It is the best or. society. ganization ever devised for combining and concentrating the strength of the producers in any reformatory or protective movement, and it is astonishing that the farmers of any section cannot see and appreciate this fact.

Infidelity reproves nothing that is bad. It only ridicules and denounces all that is good. It tears down, The test that will take place is deit never constructs; it destroys, it signed to be more elaborate than gion, but offers no adequate substi-

Worthy Master Darden is about entering upon a lecturing tour thro' the counties of Southwest Mississippi. We will probably be able to publish his list of appointments in our next issue.

MISSISSIPPI.

Chickasaw County. Editor Patron: Houlka Grange 35, is all right. Since I attended the State Grange, we have received five new members and two old ones that had been suspended for nor payment of dues. We have, since last August, received in all ten new and five old members.

I would suggest that the Grange send up to our organ statements of their condition from time to time, so that all will know what we are doing, and make suggestions to each other. This would tend greatly to keep up interest in the cause. Fraternally. W. T. STEEN.

Houlka, Jan. 10.

Lauderdale County Grange. Editor Patron: The January meeting of the Lauderdale County Grange was held at Oak Grove on the 4th. All the Subordinate Granges in the county were represented. After the transaction of the usual bussness the following officers were elected for this year

Master-Dan. McInnis. Overseer-John Stinson. . E. Brunson, Steward-I. L. Stone. Assistant Steward-R. F. Terrell. Chaplain-G. W. McInnis Treasurer-I. McLemore. Secretary-E. L. Spinks. G. K .- J. M. Hughes. Pomona-Sister Kate H. McLemore. Flora-Sister M. E. McLemore. Ceres-Sister L. A. McInnis. L. A. S .- Sister Nannie McInnis. County Lecturer-R. P. Whlker. STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Education—J. McLemore, Stinson, Sister M. E. McArthur. poses in order that our Encampment meet-Finance-R. P. Walker, R. F. Terrell ing may be attended with the best results. L. L. Spinks. Complaints, Offenses and Appeals—G. W. McInnis, J. M. Hughes, W. S. An-

Agriculture-John Stinson, W. N. Allrocks, Sister M. E. McLemore. Manufactures-E. J. Rew, J. R. Bun ard, Sister Mollie Maggard, Co-operation-C. H. McLemore, S. Holden, R. P. Walker. Special Committee on the Manufacture Jute-J. G. McArthur, E. J. Rew, J McLemore, Sisters M. E. McArthur and

C. Wiggins. The meeting closed to meet with Mt. Horeb Grange on the 1st Thursday in April next, to continue one day and night

DAN. McInnis, Master. E. L. SPINKS, Secretary. Jan. 13, 1882.

WEST VIRGINIA. The Grange in This State.

Editor Patron: West Virginia is one of the smallest States in the cultural of them all owing to the rougness of its surface. The entire State is comparatively new, and in many respects behind her surround- products of the farm. ing neighbors. Her valleys are fine farming land, and her hill sides are farm again as practically settling the the finest fruit and grazing land in doubt, if any exists, that our Souththe world. Her mountains are full ern soil and climate are adapted to stances is a day's of coal and iron, while oil and salt grass and forage crops, and that a the farm or ban! water of the finest quality flow from diversion from the routine of cotton be so large, beneath the earth. But I did not can be profitably pursued. We are start out to "puff" my native State, also induced to recur to it from rebut to tell something about the ceiving a letter from a gentleman in Grange within her borders. There is no State that labors un-

der such great disadvantages as count last May, has written leave. heroically done and much has been general information. accomplished in the good cause. The State Grange was organized ten years ago, and held its tenth an We feel proud of the increase of tendance and much enthusiasm ground by plowing and harrowing manifested. The reports came up subscribers in South Carolina, Ohio, Granges had been organized and old mate it, as they just used the prod-Kentucky and Missouri. Its largest ones revived. On the whole, I think uct of their stalls, containing from circulation in any one county is in it is safe to predict a successful future for Grange work in this State, and the fact that we build up slowly is evidence that our foundation is secure and that our structure is put up to stay. All imperfect material

> It gives me pleasure to talk TRON to the farmers of the South, so you may expect me to come again. Fraternally,

T. C. ATKESON. Buffalo, West Va.

Girls at the Iowa Agricultural College are instructed not only in cooking, but in the chemistry and comparative economy in foods, the usual adulterations and the methods of marketing.

President Arthur is said to have been deeply moved by the death of during the New Year's reception. He looks upon it as the shadow of another evil augury for his Administration, like the more tragic event through which he entered the

On the penitentiary system, Pathis scanty food, and at the end of the one that preceded it. The labor- slender or stout; whether the ears

A Michigan darkey, who is about to be experimented upon by the Rush Medical College authorities in Chicago, is said to be able to produce flame by breathing upon any combustible material. He is said to have always possessed this power. Although so placed and watched that deception seems to be impossible, he produces the flame at will. any that have preceded it.

Work for your Grange paper,

Intensive Farming. What Two Maine Yankees Have Accom-

plished in the suburbs of Beaufort, South Carolina-The Economy of Rotation-Three Crops a Year-Eighty Dollars to the Acre.

Correspondence of the Charleston News. BEAUFORT, S. C .- If "he who causes two spears of grass to grow where only one grew before should be considered a benefactor of the human race," what shall be said of two Maine farmers who live in Beaufort and who own a miserably poor little farm of 35 or 40 acres just outside of the town limits and who make two, yes three crops a year where scarce one was made before? If ever the apothegm of "feed your land and it will feed you" is verified, it is in the instance of Messrs. Conant and Emmons, these two enterprising settlers from the Pine Tree State, who literally live in clover upon the profits of their success-

ful husbandry. Some time in May last we wrote you the results of their farming op erations up to that time, what they had already realized and what they expected to realize from the succession of crops throughout the year from that time, mentioned that we saw them mowing a field of 17 acres set in vetch, and from which they were then deriving a ton of long forage per acre in time to permit from the same field a cutting of Bermuda grass in July, estimated at three fourths of a ton per acre, and another cutting, of equal amount per acre, to be made the last of September. Both of these expectations have been more than realized, and they are now engaged in housing in their large barns the hay crop on which they calculated.

We mentioned at the same time that from the field of five acres, from which they had dug 25 barrels of Irish potatoes per acre, netting \$555 in cash in August, that they would sow German millet, from which they expected to obtain from one to one and a half tons of forage per acre worth \$25 per ton, after which, being removed, they would be equally sure of a ton per acre of pea hay worth \$20 per ton.

All of these conditions they have more than realized, and as a consequence they had to build an addition of 18x36 feet to their already capacious barn of 36x60 feet to accommodate the unexpectedly large rield of these crops

Now, when taken into consideration that the farm herein described is a high and exceedingly dry tract of light sandy land, situated upon the bluff of the river, which extends along its front, making it excessively more land or to add to the bank a thirsty, the result is remarkable. Still more remarkable is it in view father. That man may cove Union, and perhaps the least agri. of the fact that these men employ wealth by the thousands,

We are induced to revert to this the up country who

West Virginia, in her endeavors to lester propounding a number of shady sustain the Grange, owing to the questions, which we have taken the scattered condition of our farming trouble to enquire into and believe communities, but the work has been | we have sufficiently answered for

In reply to his questions we are informed by Messrs. Conant and Emmons that for the crop of Irish nual session last September at potatoes, which were the Early Moundsville. There was a good at. Rose variety, they prepared the it with a pulverizing disk harrow from every section of the State of As to the quantity of compost ma-25 to 30 head of cattle and 6 horses, lavishly broadcast upon the several crops in proportion as it may have been on hand when ready to use it The seed was cut and dropped into sociation for the year 1882 was taken and what we lose in numbers is quantity of manure. The potatoes rows laid three feet apart, and to from the Auditor's Report, Jan. 3, made up in zeal und sincerity for matured and were dug the latter part of part of May, and were barrelled as fast as they were dug in the field, subjected only to sorting of the largest from the smallest on the spot, the merchantable only being shipped and sold. The vetch was sowed in the months of September and October and was cut in the latter part of May. It required sowing but once, and it seeds the ground itself. From the field from which they are now curing the sec ond cutting of Bermuda hay the vetch will spring up that scattered its seed at the cutting of that forage fiber of the soul, and strikes every in May. The seed was procured in Augusta. The land for that was plowed and disk harrowed and manured broadcast, after which a roller was run over the seeding. After

The millet used is not "rat-tail millet," as it is called, but German

mons. For harvesting, they employ some extra labor to rake and load

wagons and house the products. These farmers, be it remembered, have a dairy farm and keep 25 or 30 Record. milch cows, for whom a portion of this large yield is indispensable, but these cattle return back to the land, in the form of compost, value received. It is needless to say that judicious railroad legislation, prefthey have plenty of dairy product, erence being expressed for the and their dairy is run for profit. T. C. W.

Spread the Grange light.

The Farmer's Home. What It Should Not Be, and What It

It is not every farmer who has the means to construct a magnificent dwelling house with verandas, piazzas, porticos, bay windows, observatories, and all the "flubdubs" and parapharnalias of the rich city banker. Nor is such a building necessary for the real enjoyment of rural life. It is not the size or grandeur of a home that brings contentment and pleasure as much as it is the appearance of the home and its surroundings. There is no truer index to the mental and moral culture of a family than the surroundings of a home. There is perhaps no class of men so negligent and so indifferent to the appearance and comfort of home as the farmer.

It is no wonder that the young men become so disgusted with the farm, and go to the city as soon as and often before they reach the years of manhood. They have been you a letter from this place giving that "buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs" sort of way, that it is but little short of slavery "I will tell you the character of a

man if you will show me his house." This quoiation embodies a world of meaning that should be impressed upon the mind of every parent. We find two classes of farmers:

The first is the man who exerts every effort to secure additional acreage to his already large farm.

In the morning every child that is old enough to perform labor must be up by daylight, and from 10 to 16 hours, through heat and cold, must be spent in performing hard work, and this must be repeated six days out of the week through the most of the year. No time for mental improvement or social enjoyment is admissable. The house stands unpainted; the window shutters hang by one corner; the stock run at will; he must move his heap of compost or his barn; the grass in his yard, if he ever had any, has been trampled out by the pigs and fowls; the shrubbery has been broken down by the cattle and horses; his yard, garden, orchard and barn yard present a dilapidated, cheerless and desolate picture, that is uninvi ting not only to strangers but to his own children. In the interior of the house you find no books, musical instruments or means of home amusements-no indications of culture of parents or children.

The careworn look of the over worked housewife is in sad accord with all that surrounds her. Every comfort seems to have been sacrificed to the avaricious and unholy disposition of the man to obtain

The other picture is s ent. In it there is mor and less darkness. Wit

been planted at ing in rich profu. neat home, the wife ! ment to devote to collect. plants that may bloom ter, that the dark green fragrant flower may mak he time forget the wint without. The library contain lection of good books and p cals; the children seem to enjoy ife, and are able to converse intelligently; the father is conversalit with the literature of the day; and mental and physical vigor charac-

terize the happy family. I look up the love of home as oue of the virtues that, as a people, the farmers are entirely too negligent of. Is there any one thought that is likely to be called up in after years so pleasing as the reminiscences of a happy childhood home? Like the freshness of a May morning, we can see the garden with its spring and early summer beauties; other attractions that float before us nize any member who made such a us of the pieasures of our childhood home. "Home! what a hallowed cord of the human heart."-B. F. Clayton in Southern Cultivator.

To improve corn, one should study each mowing a top dressing of barn yard manure was also given to the after the successful breeder of aniland that was expected to afford a mals. The latter studies the animals phone system came into use, but its which are mated. Let a breeder of growth within that period has been corn select some of the best stalks marvelous. According to statistics tison, the newly inaugurated Demo- millet. It is not allowed to mature before the "silk" comes in sight. pagnie International des Telecratic Governor of Pennsylvania, fully before cutting, but is cut when Then take pollen from a stalk very phones at the beginning of October says: "In neither of the penitentiait is in milk. It is sowed about the much like the one that is to bear the of this year the telephone is of more ed and encouraged, and the planter been attempts made to administer gust. The land is then plowed and the planter in a good place by itself, and cultithe peas are sown broadcast and the United States more than 100,rendered more independent than he is them on the vulgar, wicked, unthe peas are sown broadcast and vate well. Continue this work, and the United States more than 100,ton producing counties in the State, and its planters becoming dissatisfied with the existing order of things, is with the existing order of things, is between the convict is a human being, and that his body and soul are not the interest of the produced in a few years he can make almost they may be harvested, or when the anything he chooses of his corn. One should let no peculiarity of the number of subscribers. New 1 ork leads anything he chooses of his corn. One should let no peculiarity of the number of subscribers shows that in a large number of which endures dry weather best. We acknowledge the broad principle worth the last of October they may be harvested, or when the anything he chooses of his corn. One should let no peculiarity of the number of subscribers shows that in a large number of which endures dry weather best. We acknowledge the broad principle with the existing order of things, is proof that cotton planting to the expression of the State; that both property of the State; that both omy of the rotation consists in adaptors of the upper ear, the convict is a human being, and that the convict is a human being, and the convict is a human being, and the convict is a human being and the convict is proof that cotton planting to the exclusion of nearly every other crop, not may be crushed out in the effort to the stalk, the earliness, the number telephone for every twenty inhabition of nodes. Whether the stalks are tants. The planters of Yazoo ought to his term what there is left of him be dismissed an enemy of human farm are two hired men continu short, large or small shanks; etc. ously, besides the help given, to- This is a fascinating study, and he gether with the personal supervi-sion of Mr. Conant and Mr. Em-of experiments looking to the imwho will begin an intelligent series provement of corn, will be quite sure to succeed. He will interest

Now is the time for Grange work.

We, as members of the Grange, ave started in this noble work at different periods, but no doubt for the same purpose: then let us be more careful in initiating members that we make our first impressions lasting. Many of us to day are just starting on their duties of active life. The volume of the future lies unopened before us. Its covers are illuminated by the pictures of fancy, and its edges are gleaming with the golden tints of hope. It is a task which none but the hand of Time can accomplish. The journey is a laborious one, and we must not expect to find the road all smooth Life often presents us with a choice of evils as well as good, and if any one would get through life honora bly and peacefully, he must learn to bear as well as forbear, and to practice self denial in small as well as in great things. Human life is a watch tower. It should be the purpose of every one of us-the young especi ally-to take our stand on this tower to look, listen and learn wherever they are and wherever they go. Life is short, and yet for us it may be long enough to lose our characters, our constitution, or our estate; or, on the other hand, by diligence we can accomplish much within its

If grand possibilities be within the reach of our personal actions and intercourse with the world, how important that we live for something every hour of our existence, and for something that is harmonious with the dignity of our future destiny. A steady aim, with strong, willing hands, and a resolute will, are the requisites to begin anew each day's work. One day's work left undone may cause a break in the great chain that years of toil may not be able to repair. Yesterday was ours, but it is gone; to-day s all we possess, for to-morrow we may never see. Therefore in the golden hour of the present the seeds are sown whereby the harvest for the good or evil is to be reaped. The web of life is drawn into the loom, but we weave it ourselves. We throw our own shuttle and work our own treadle. Every man is the architect of his own fortune, of his own temple of fame. Life is like a winding lane-on either side bright flowers and tempting fruits, which we imagine will be more beautiful, but we find we have only hastened by these 'empting scenes to arrive at a desert waste.-Ex.

The Railroad Lobby at Wash ing'on.

Corespondence New York Star. The railroad ring, although silent, count of the miserly husband and the recent exposures in the Star, Impelled to adopt a passive policy. ch is not at all in accord with one previously practiced. The me to combine the Texas Panes and thus enable the ring the valuable land grants now in danger of being sed, finds favor with all rested in this great

entative Butterworth. selected as the eer the job

able ardor. bbbying among the Texas delegation. on Mr. Reagan, and him to get his colbgether so that they could Ind understand the bill and ut it through the House. The which suggested itself to Butorth was on the occasion of the meeting of the House to move uspension of the rules, call up e bill, and by the aid of his Republican friends and the Texas delegation secure its passage. His

Coke, but it is not positively known that the latter gentleman favors it. A member of the House, who is without doubt in the employ of the road, said to your correspondent to-day that it was useless to fight against the railroads. His concluding statement was the roads would surely win. When his attention was called to the fact that a report against the Texas Pacific was on the calendar, he replied that there was no danger of its being reached the breakfast table, covered with its this session. The theory that the snowy cloth, clean, white ware, and report could be taken up at any provided with delicious food; per- time by the suspension of the rules haps in a vase is a fragrant boquet called forth the statement that gathered by a sister, and a thousand Speaker Keifer would not recog-

> In the Christian warfare, to maintain the conflict is to gain the victory. The promise is made to him that endureth to the end. The object of our spiritual adversaries is to prevent this. Every day which we are preserved from going back they

sure to succeed. He will interest and profit himself, and also become a benefactor to his race.—Rural Record.

The principal recommendation embraced in the message of Gov. Vance, of Nebraska, is in regard to the market.

The will interest become secreted in the milk glands and thus be carried into the milk itself. Besides, currying cows tends to keep them in good health, gives a higher color and purer flavor to the butter, and hence a higher price in the market.

The principal recommendation to keep them in good health, gives a higher color and purer flavor to the butter, and hence a higher price in the market.

The principal recommendation are the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the

One acre of land at Crystal commission system now in opera-tion in Illinois and Iowa. Springs, Miss., produced \$1,066 worth of tomatoes.

Keep up the work,

DEGLARATION OF PURPOSES

Patrons of Husbandry ADOPTED BY THE

NATIONAL GRANGE

At its Seventh Annual Session, Held at St. Louis, February, 1874.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby manimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind 2. We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; and all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS. 3. We shall endeavor to advance our

cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to

buy less and produce more, in order to

make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and woof; to system atize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bank-We propose meeting together, talking

together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting togeth r for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require, We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must disperse with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our We wage no aggressive warfare against

any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the produce rand consumer, embers of the ring have been but also all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportaion companies of every kind interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our Declaration of Purposes of action, that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity. We shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable

way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between hor producers and consumers, all the produc don of our country. We adopt it as our ose, "to open out the channels riously ichigos, that the life-

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

We are opposed to such spirit and man agement of any corporation and enterprise as tends to oppress the people, and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the the antagonism between capital and labor enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exhorbitant per cent. profits in trade They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits plan has been confided to Senator of producers. We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every trut interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our child-We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their course of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange-National, State or Subordinate-is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, or even discuss their merits in its mee'

Yet the principles we teach underlie all We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty

which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he may belong. It is his duty to do all he can in his own

that difference of opinion is no crime,

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of every freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OBTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

Ours being peculiarly a farmers' in-stitution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our | him. organization, not because they are profesdonal men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct Interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our puroses. But we apply to all good citizens for the cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hall the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our

CONCLESION

future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at

our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim mong our purposes to include a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

NEW DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

to 30, 1878.

NATIONAL GRANGE At the Twelfth Annual Session, Held Richmond, Virginia, November 20

We, the members of the National Frange, desiring to define the precise objects of the Patrons of Husbandry, and place them before the membership of the Order throughout the Union, do hereby set forth the following propositions with our distinct declaration of purposes re-

lating thereto.

The industry upon which our Order is based is Agriculture—the most independent of all industries, the foundation and support of all others, the true basis of all our National prosperity. We have observed the condition of our people, and viewed with alarm the encroachments upon their natural rights. While Agriculture is the chief source of all our wealth and therefore deserving of at least equal recognition with other vocations, it is deprived of its just rewards and oppressed by methods of law. It is made to bear grievous burdens not its own; it is compelled to pay taxes which an equitable distribution would place elsewhere; it is forced by wicked combinations to submit to hurtful discriminations against its products both in transportation and in the marts of sale; its votaries have been and are now denied that consideration in public affairs to which the magnitude and the importance of their calling entitle them. The laws of the Nation and of the several States are so framed as to divert from our great industry the rewards which are the incentives to toil, and an earnest remonstrance against their injus-

In view of these truths, we are bound followed by that of Gen. Viney a deavors to impress upon the General and | Valdan, who was struck by apop economy and frugality as essential to the

thrift and prosperity of all the people. 4. We shall give constant care and attention to the public schools, in which the youth of the country are deeply interested, limiting expenditures therefor only by their usefulness, striving always for that higher and practicable enlightenment which should become the distinguishing feature of a free people

After the above had been adopted, the following was also presented and passed: In accordance with the above objects of our organization, and the methods by which they are to be obtained, ve ...dge our unyielding devotion to marked out. We believe the prisciples enunciated in our Declaration are in full accord with the highest welfare of our country, and that they deserve support, especially by all farmers. The history of Agriculture on this continent shows that no organization in its behalf has ever seen attempted without direct effort on the part of those who prey upon its products to neutralize the work, and the lessons of the past establish the conviction that our only hope is in the full and cord-

ial co-operation of farmers, wherever lo-cated, to insure that success which is within our grasp.
We appeal, therefore, to good men and men, whose interests are our own, to join their efforts with ours, confident that with their support we shall not wait long appeal to the agricultural journals of the land, asking their great influence in aid are usually taken with a grain or to of the above objects as a potent means for the attainment of a great object. To these forces, and to the intelligence of our people, we present the purposes tion concern the Mobile and Only which animate many thousands of farmers in every State of our Union, and reverently trust in the direction of the wise made tillers of the soil that our efforts may be rewarded by the full accomplishments of the measures which justice demands in the relief of an oppressed in-dustry, and the higher enlightenment of

Death of Dr. Mudd.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who served a term in the Dry Tortugas for harboring John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, and assisting him to escape, died on Wednesday at his residence, near Bryanstown, Charles county, South Carolina. Dr Mudd came of an old family of prominence and influence in southern Maryland. After the assassination Booth and Harold rode to Dr. Mudd's home, and he f properly carried out, will tend to purthat Booth's right leg was fractured, dressed Booth's injuries. He found ify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to inst above the public The lines above the public that t just above the ankle. The leg was much swollen, and Dr. Mudd insisted on Booth remaining at his house all day and part of the next night. He taken: The northern extension will have a state of the next night. gave Booth the necessary surgical at- begin on the line of the Mobile and tendance, but the pursuit of the assas-

to the place where he met his death, from there it will still run in a north party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, falthful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the place where he met his death, and where Harold was captured. Dr. defended by Mr. Robert J. Brent of Southern and Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and to have carried out the place where he met his death, and where Harold was captured. Dr. defended by Mr. Robert J. Brent of Southern and Louisville and Nashville and to have carried out the place where he met his death, and where Harold was captured. Dr. destroy direction, paralled with and defended by Mr. Robert J. Brent of Southern and Louisville and Nashville and the place where he met his death, and where Harold was captured. Dr. destroy direction, paralled with and about midway between the Cincinnst Southern and Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and the place where he met his death, and the place where he met Polk Gardner testified to seeing two ville or Chattanooga, but be located horsemen riding very fast on the road far enough west to avoid construction between Washington and Bryanstown through the chain of mountains lying

assassin, and on their way to Surratts. nooga and St. Louis road at a policy that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while the fault lies in bitterness of controlies it vigorous and healthy, so that the ordors which are so often detected on milk and butter are removed by he excretions from the skin, which become secreted in the milk glands that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while the fault lies in bitterness of controlies and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while the fault lies in bitterness of controlies and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while the fault lies in bitterness of controlies and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while the fault lies in bitterness of controlies and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while the fault lies in bitterness of controlies and hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while they came to Dr. Mudd's house. In reply to their inquiries the doctor toold them that on Saturday morning, April 15, at day-break, two strangers came to his place, one of whom came to the door and the other sat on his place, one of whom came to the door and the other sat on his horse. He went down stairs and opened the door, and both came in One of them had a broken leg, which he set. He did not know who the man was, and both went away in a short time.

Polk's Liueage.

The following is published in the man was, and both went away in a short time. man was, and both went away in a Milan Exchange as showing the line short time. This conversation between age of Col. M. T. Polk:

> sassination at church on Sunday. He for many years. She says his name told Gardner that the older of the two was originally Marshall Tate, and not men had shaved his moustache and Polk; that he was a poor relative of whiskers off and left the house on President Polk, and that the president crutches, the other man leading his adopted him into his family for the crippled companion's horse. Gardner purpose of effecting and making a further testified that on April 21 he man of him. So it seems that be was again went to Dr. Mudd's house, and not far wrong when he gave his count this time for the purpose of arresting in Texas as Tate,"

they were going to search whispered to his wife, up stairs and brought which was written in ink Although at that time Dr asserted that both men were to him, later in the day

edged that one of them was p Dr. Mudd was senter Court to be confined for labor, and President J. him and others to be ny Penitentiary. He was sent to the Dry Toringes ing a yellow fever epider ed such valuable ew years' confinement ed by President Johnston vear ngo he brought a ch services before Cougress, not allowed.

Nashville he was carried) carpeted and furnished with covered chairs and lounges; ole, books and writing materi sympathizing Tennessee ee to Polks comfort, and will , had. He will have a good time rand jury has found two him, and he is to appear before The date of his trial has not been and we suppose he doesn't care long it will be put off.

The old Planters Hotel at St. was destroyed by fire last Sat Four persons lost their lives. hotel, though a favorite resort, we old and rickety concern and lor right in the heart of the car. Col. Herndon, the representati longress from the Mobile district

reported dying on Sunday, The mortality list of eminent ner rance since the beginning of the death was followed by that of G Chanzy, the most skilful commun in the French army; Changeva zv. There have been alarming re

There are over two thousand ar day last 49 new cases were rep sory vaccination in that city.

The Summit, Miss., Intelliger says a marriage boom has struck! South western part of the State win it takes, correctly, to be a certain incation of prosperity.

Another Suggestion.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has an in esting railroad column, but it is certain that the statements set of that column are always true. The of salt. The latest prognostications that journal as to matters in this the receiver. It predicts that M Jay Gould will make the Mobile Ohio the basis of a line or several lin from the West to New Orleans.

Just when the Mobile and Ohio w be taken from the hands of the real er is as yet an unsettled question, those who seem to be in possession the facts and business of the road thin

it will not be a great while. The date of the transfer is immate al when it seems an assured fact that it is only a question of time until it w have been made. From the best infe mation that can be gathered, the man ter of constructing the proposed re has been well canvassed in New York by Mr. Gould and those interested

A number of preliminary survey places on the line of the proposed rebut up to the present time no definite route has been located ; yet the following will in all probability be the course Ohio road at either Columbus, Miss sin being fierce at midnight, Booth siypi, or will take a northeastern was guided from the house to the course, crossing the Louisville and Potomac, and he rowed across in a boat Nashville system at Decatur, Als.

Dr. Mudd and Gardner was held on Tuesday, April 18, and Dr. Mudd said that he heard of the President's as-